

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM (1809-1865), was one of the truly great men of all time. He preserved the American Union during the Civil War, and proved to the world that democracy can be a lasting form of government. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and many of his other speeches and writings, are classic statements of democratic beliefs and goals. In conducting a bitter war, Lincoln never became bitter himself. He showed a nobility of character which continues to grow in world-wide appeal. Lincoln was the first President elected by the Republican party. After his assassination, he was succeeded by Vice-President Andrew Johnson.

The American people knew little about Lincoln when he became President. Nothing in his past experience indicated that he could meet successfully the greatest crisis in the nation's history. He received less than 40 per cent of the popular vote. As President, Lincoln was often a careless, inefficient administrator. At times, he gave way to political pressures which he might better have resisted.

But these failings mattered little when compared with Lincoln's great merits. His outstanding asset was insight. Lincoln realized at the beginning of the Civil War that the Union must be saved. The United States was the only important democracy in the world. Lincoln knew that self-government would be proved a failure if the nation could be destroyed by a minority of its own people. He determined that the nation, and democracy, would not be destroyed.

Lincoln's second great asset was his ability to express his convictions so clearly, and with such force, that millions of his countrymen made them their own. This he did in his first and second inaugural addresses, in his annual messages to Congress, in the Gettysburg Address, and in his letters. Lincoln would have been surprised that some of his speeches came to be honored as great literature. He sought only to be understood, and to convince.

Lincoln's third great source of strength was his iron will. The Civil War had to be carried on until the Union

was restored. At times, people in the North wavered in this purpose. Lincoln never doubted that in the end, right would make might, and the North would triumph. His unyielding faith in victory helped to win victory.

If the Union had not been preserved, the United States would have become two nations. Neither of these nations could have attained the prosperity and importance that the United States has today. Lincoln influenced the course of world history by his leadership of the North during the Civil War. His own life story has perhaps been just as important. He rose from humble origin to the nation's highest office. Millions of persons regard his career as proof that democracy offers all men the best hope of full and free life.

Life in the United States during Lincoln's administration revolved almost entirely around the Civil War. To raise money to fight the war, Congress levied the first income tax in the history of the country. For the first time, federal officeholders had to take an oath of loyalty to the Union. Pioneers flocked to the western frontier, and mining towns sprang up overnight. The government gave free farms to settlers, and set aside land for colleges that later became state universities.

Soldiers and civilians alike sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" or "Dixie." Winslow Homer's painting *Prisoners from the Front* brought him his first fame. Patriotic literature included John Greenleaf Whittier's poem "Barbara Frietchie" and Edward Everett Hale's story "The Man Without a Country." Lincoln and thousands of other Americans chuckled at the humorous writings of Artemus Ward.

Early Life

Family Background. Soon after Lincoln was nominated for the presidency, he wrote an autobiography. It began: "Abraham Lincoln was born Feb. 12, 1809, then in Hardin, now in the more recently formed county of Larue, Kentucky. His father, Thomas, & grandfather Abraham, were born in Rockingham county Virginia, whither their ancestors had come from Berks county Pennsylvania. His lineage has been traced no farther back than this."

Since Lincoln's time, his ancestry has been traced to a weaver named Samuel Lincoln who emigrated from

USA Pres. Abraham Lincoln
died 14 Apr 1865 after
being shot at Ford's
Theatre in Washington D.C.
by John Wilkes Booth



PIERCE
14th President
1853 — 1857



BUCHANAN
15th President
1857 — 1861



Matthew Brady, Library of Congress

ABRAHAM
LINCOLN



JOHNSON
17th President
1865 — 1869

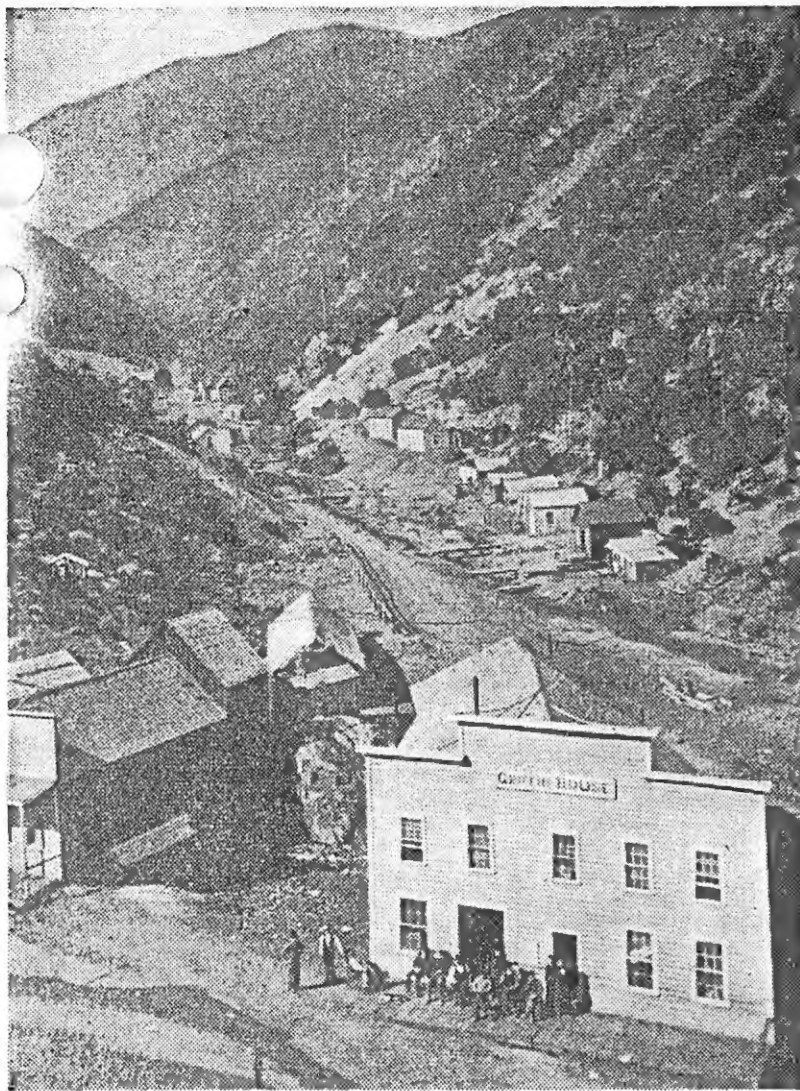


GRANT
18th President
1869 — 1877

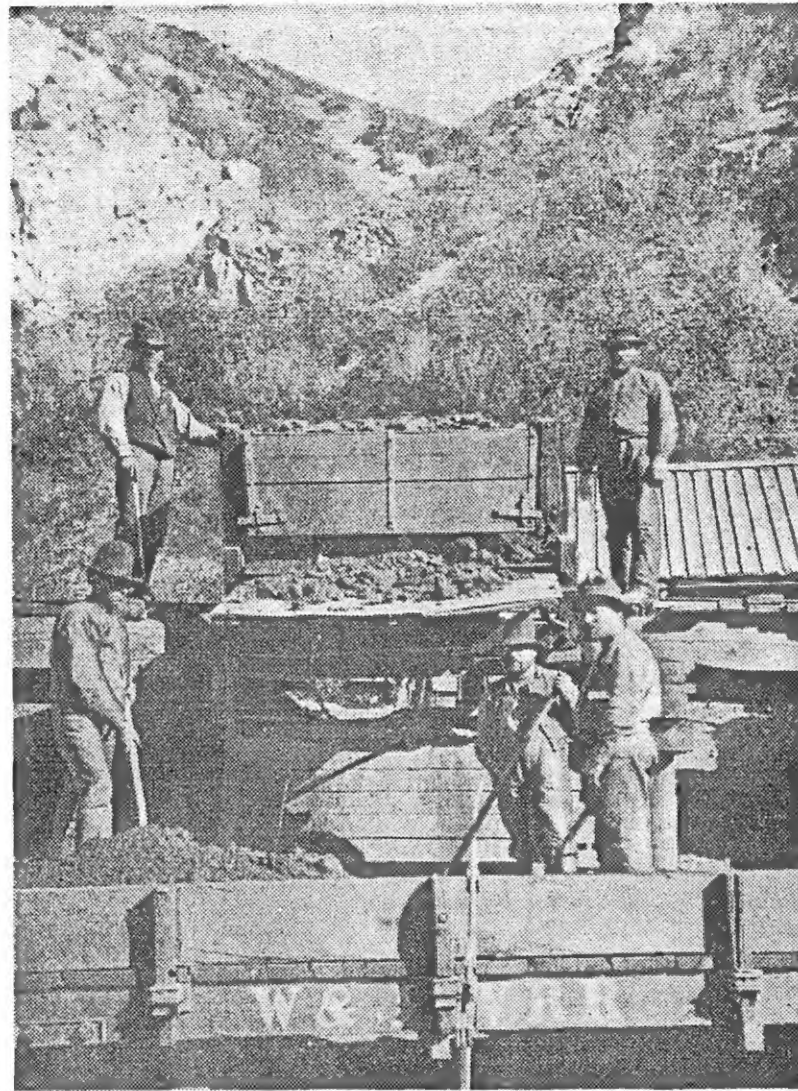
A. Lincoln

16TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1861-1865

Lincoln's Favorite Photograph served as the model for this painting by Allen Tupper True. The portrait is in the Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino, Calif.



The pictures in the panel above are taken from a photograph album compiled by C. W. Carter of Salt Lake to honor glories of Bingham. They were taken before 1900. An explanation with the photographs says, "... it now has



a population of about 3000 and there is considered to be over 5000 mining claims in the district ... a claim or tunnel shaft can be found every 20 yards. The principal are the Old Telegraph, Stewart Nos. 1 and 2, the Winnamuck,

Tiewaukie, Highland Boy ... whose ores average \$18 to \$200 to the ton ($2/5$ gold and $3/5$ silver). Some of the gold is found in a metallic state. Empty cars are hauled up tramways by mules, and in returning on the down grade,



filled with ore. One man manages two cars, by the aid of powerful brakes, down the steep mountains to the Bingham railroad where by an ingenious contrivance the ore is dumped in flat cars and conveyed to smelters in valley.

About 50 years ago a young metallurgical engineer was riding on the Oquirrh range of mountains, at the edge of the Great Salt Lake. At his feet was a group of claims which he fairly ached to own or, at least, to develop. He was certain there was virtually unlimited mineral wealth in those claims—copper, gold, silver and other metals—

Big Men And Big Fortunes

Bingham and the few other Utah districts struggling for existence. There was a complete absence of any process for reducing ores to concentrates or bullion. There was no railroad and markets were far distant. Development lagged and profits were impossible.

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standing on the Oquirrh range of mountains, at the edge of the Great Salt Lake. At his feet was a group of claims which he fairly ached to own or, at least, to develop. He was certain there was virtually unlimited mineral wealth in those claims—copper, silver and other metals—at least in volume, but extremely low in per-ton value.

To bring his dream to fruition over a billion tons of earth would be handled in almost half a century, of which half a million tons were worthless but which had to be taken up, transported and dumped elsewhere before the underlying low grade ore could be mined and treated.

Dream Was Realized

Transportation, therefore, was a tremendous item, as were the problems of milling or concentrating the ore before the valuable metals could be rescued and sent to the smelter. New metallurgical processes had to be devised and continually improved under actual operating conditions. Such a job had never been attempted before in copper mining. No one had given it a thought. It was too new, too big, too ridiculous for even a country where all mines were once a prospect—and operators were gamblers, staking all upon the possibility of a hole in the ground becoming an investment.

And the dream of that young engineer was realized, not easily and not by dreaming—a classic mining achievement.

Became The Hub

In 42 years that property under the inspiration and management of the dreamer has produced a total gross income of \$1,360,000,000, of which \$458,000,000 have been distributed as dividends. That was the dream that Daniel C. Jackling had of the Utah copper enterprise.

The Oquirrh range with its mining camp became the hub of one of the richest, precious and useful metal areas ever discovered.

It wasn't often that an early mining camp in the western states was the result of a picnic

party of ladies and gentlemen. But such a function actually assisted in ushering Bingham into history. John Mason Boutwell, for years with the United States Geological Survey, and the historian of the Bingham camp, tells us that those mountains in the early days were heavily wooded. Pioneers logically regarded that virgin timber as the chief value of the neighborhood.

Picked Up Rock

In the late summer of 1863, a logger named George B. Ogilvie while working in Bingham canyon picked up an interesting rock. His attention had been attracted because of its unusual appearance. It was not at all like any of the rocks he had noticed elsewhere in the canyon. Its weight was out of proportion to its size. That impressed him.

He didn't have to be a miner or prospector to suspect that this rock had more to it than just rock. It might be ore, a magic word he had heard recently at the saw mill bunk house, since mine-conscious General P. E. Conner and his California Volunteers had arrived from the Pacific coast. Ore? Perhaps gold or silver!

Ogilvie deposited that rock in his dinner pail and continued his logging.

Employed By Saw Mill

He was employed by Gardner's saw mill, which was located on the Jordan river below Bingham canyon. He kept thinking about that hefty bit of rock, and finally took a day off to carry it to Camp Douglas, where he gave it to General Connor for assay. The general



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was convinced that the mountains of Utah were richly mineralized, and he was eager to establish that fact.

Ogilvie's rock proved to be

good silver ore. General Connor knew that it was float, the term applied to ore which had traveled from the ledge of its origin to where it was found, aided by

any number of natural causes over the years. He wanted the ledge located from which the specimen had come.

It so happened that the general was arranging to send a troop of cavalry horses to the Bingham area to graze, with an adequate guard of his experienced so-called soldier-prospectors, for virtually all his troopers had engaged in California mining.

Several officers and their wives took advantage of these plans to accompany the expedition, and they converted the excursion into a jolly picnic party. With Ogilvie's help the ledge was found. He and the soldiers located a claim covering the ledge on September 17, 1863, which they named the Jordan.

Proved Very Rich

This was the first mining claim located in Bingham and, perhaps, in Utah. It proved eventually to be very rich in ores. Gardner's sawmill lost its logger, for Ogilvie joined the soldiers in the task of developing the claim. As this effort prospered in a small way, General Connor called a miner's meeting at the sawmill in December, 1863, at which the West Mountain Mining district was organized in 1861. Lead ore had been mined there by the pioneers in 1858, to obtain lead for bullets.

For his part in organizing

This is the story of mining giants—the men who saw possibilities in Bingham—whose names were linked with some of the West's greatest fortunes.

By Horace Dunbar

mining districts at Bingham and elsewhere, and in recognition of his active early-day mining and smelting efforts, General Connor has been accorded the title of "Father of Utah Mining."

That honor was virtually the only reward he garnered from his years of extensive mining and primitive smelting operations. He was without adequate equipment for mining or smelting. There were no railroad facilities available, and his failures embarrassed the ambitious general the remainder of his life.

First Ore Shipments

Bancroft is authority for the statement that the first shipment of ore from Utah came from Bingham in 1868. Strangely enough this initial consignment consisted of copper ore. That prophetic lot of copper was shipped by Walker Bros., early bankers and business men of Salt Lake City, to Baltimore.

Union Pacific construction had been completed to Uintah, to which railhead the ore was hauled in wagons. When the Union Pacific reached Ogden in 1869, and connections were made later with Salt Lake City and the Bingham camp, the prosperity of that city, and the mining industry of the territory, was never halted. At first Bingham was known as a gold and silver camp. Lead came in later with depth. In time the district was to become the scene of copper mining that would revolutionize world-wide mining and metallurgy.

Development Lagged

The interval between 1863 and 1869, however, was not a happy or prosperous period for

ence. There was a complete absence of any process for reducing ores to concentrates or bullion. There was no railroad and markets were far distant. Development lagged and profits were impossible.

In spite of these handicaps, Gen. Connor and his associates managed to do some expensive but futile mining and crude smelting before they went broke. One Bingham tunnel was driven for quite a distance at an exorbitant cost of \$60 per foot, before the project was abandoned. It was not this tunnel, but one very much like it, that eventually made glorious history for Bingham, as shall be seen later.

Stories of gunplay and Boot Hills have been told and retold, but little or no notice has been taken of the quiet, earnest, hard-working midwest farm boys who developed mining systems and processes of extracting metal values from refractory and complicated ores in isolated mountain and desert sections.

Motives Are Valuable

Their early systems were of necessity limited in capacity and costly, but they evolved principles upon which the future could build. California taught Americans the pioneer art of placer mining. The Comstock lode founded the first school of practical western metallurgy. The intermountain country reduced mining to a highly technical commercial industry.

Having known personally and intimately a number of these men over the period of their early activities, the writer is thinking back not so much to restate their achievements which have been recounted through time, but to reveal personalities wherever possible.

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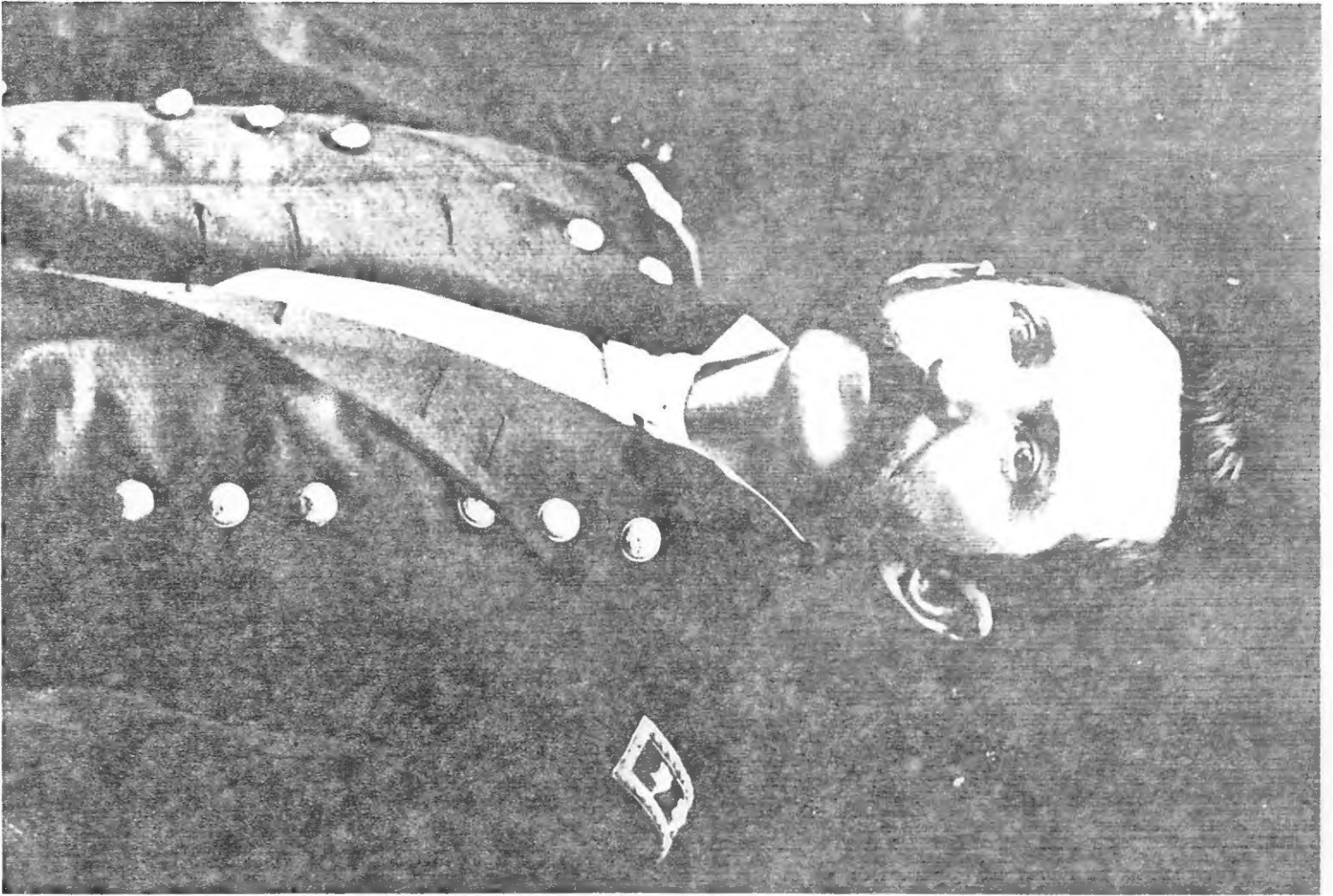
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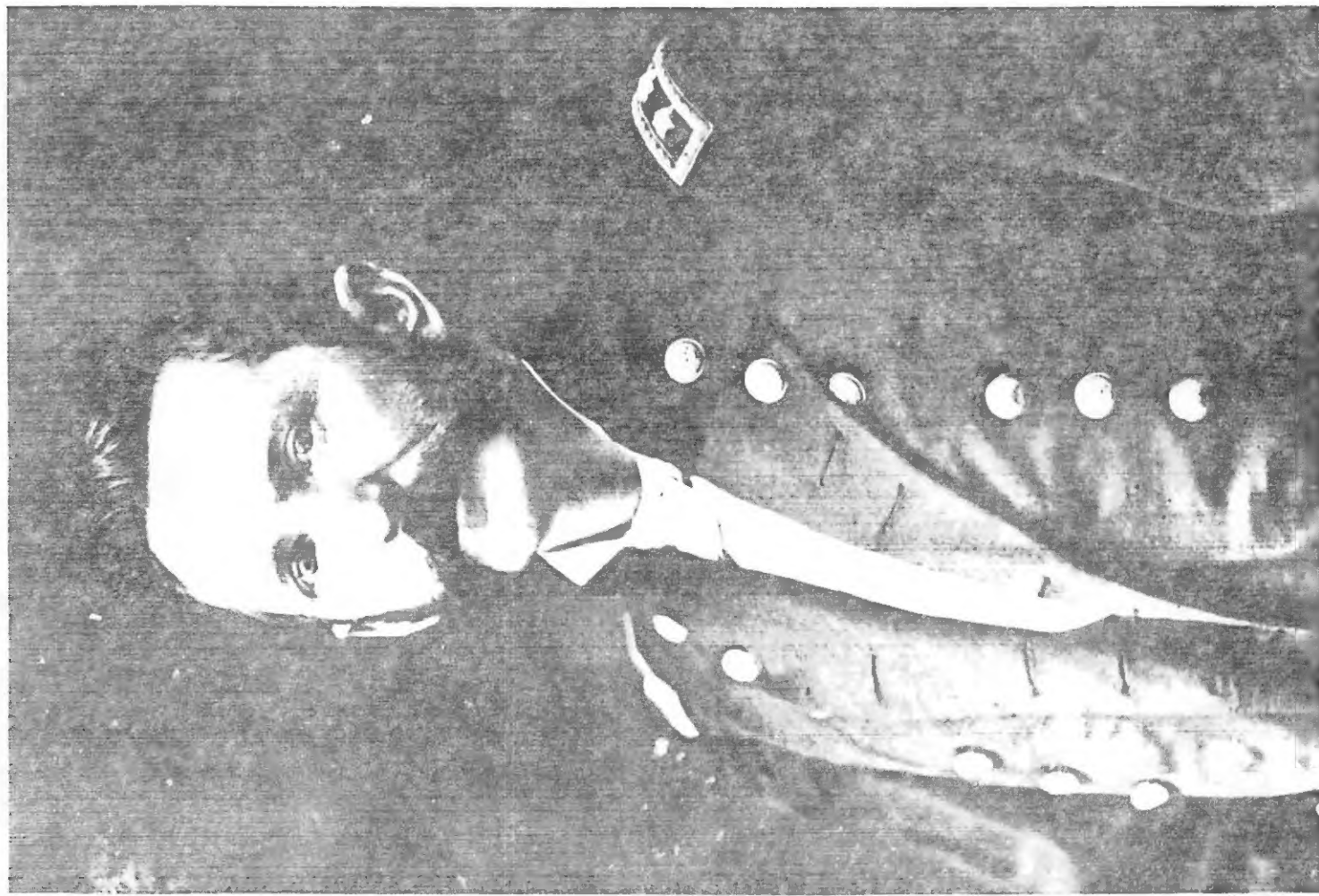
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